



LEASE ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROVIDING COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

TECHNICAL FIELD

The following disclosure relates generally to systems and methods for providing computer equipment to customers.

5 BACKGROUND

Computer customers typically purchase computer equipment (such as personal computers) from manufacturers, wholesalers, or retailers. One drawback with this approach is that the computers can become outdated relatively quickly, due to rapid technology advances in the computer industry. One approach to addressing this drawback is to lease computer equipment to the customer for a fixed period of time. For example, manufacturers can lease computers to the customer in return for a series of periodic payments spread out over the term of the lease. At the end of the term, the customer can renew the lease or return the equipment to the manufacturer. The manufacturer can optionally upgrade the equipment and re-lease it to another customer.

One drawback with the foregoing lease arrangement is that the term of the lease may be too long in light of the rapid pace of technological development in the computer industry. Accordingly, the customer may have to choose between breaking the lease before the end of the term (and paying a penalty for doing so), or operating with obsolete equipment until the end of the lease term. Another drawback (when the manufacturer is the lessor) is that the manufacturer must typically pay "up front" for the components that are assembled into the computer, but receives a return on the up front investment that is delayed over the life of the lease. Accordingly, providing new computer equipment to customers can place a short-term capital strain on the manufacturer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating a system in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2A is a flow diagram illustrating the operation of several elements shown in Figure 1 in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2B is a flow diagram illustrating a method for providing computer components in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2C is a flow diagram illustrating a method for providing computer equipment in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

Figures 3A-3G are flow diagrams illustrating methods for providing computer equipment in accordance with other embodiments of the invention.

In the drawings, identical reference numbers identify identical or substantially similar elements or steps. To readily identify the discussion of any particular element or step, the most significant digit or digits in a reference number refer to the Figure number in which that element is first introduced (*e.g.*, step 204 is first introduced and discussed in Figure 2).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following disclosure describes a system and method for providing computer equipment to customers. In one embodiment, the method includes assembling components of the computer equipment and leasing the computer equipment to the customer. The customer pays an amount corresponding at least in part to the length of time the customer leases the computer equipment. The method further includes receiving an indication from the customer that the lease is terminated after an arbitrary, customer-selected period of time has elapsed. The customer incurs no penalty for terminating the lease after the arbitrary time period. The computer equipment is then received back from the customer. In one aspect of this embodiment, the method can further include selling the computer equipment to another customer, or leasing the

computer equipment to another customer in return for another payment that corresponds at least in part to a length of time the other customer leases the computer equipment.

In another embodiment, the method includes leasing at least one of the components of the computer equipment from a vendor by receiving the component from the vendor and paying the vendor a periodic vendor payment at predetermined intervals. The vendor payment can correspond to the cost of the component multiplied by an interest rate factor and divided by a number of time intervals that elapse until the value of the component is zero. The method can further include purchasing the computer component from the vendor after a selected number of time intervals have passed and after paying a selected number of periodic vendor payments. The purchase price of the component can correspond to a remaining value of the computer component.

Many specific details of certain embodiments of the invention are set forth in the following description and in Figures 1-3G to provide a thorough understanding of these embodiments. One skilled in the art, however, will understand that the present invention may have several additional embodiments, or that the invention may be practiced without several of the details described below.

Although not required to practice the invention, embodiments of the invention may take the form of computer-executable instructions, such as routines executed by a general-purpose computer (*e.g.*, a server or personal computer). Those skilled in the relevant art will appreciate that the invention can be practiced with other computer system configurations, including Internet appliances, hand-held devices (including palm top computers, wearable computers, cellular or mobile phones, multi-processor systems, processor-based or programmable consumer electronics, set-top boxes (such as for use with television sets), network PCs, mini-computers, mainframe computers and the like). The invention can be embodied in a special-purpose computer or data processor that is specifically programmed, configured or constructed to perform one or more of the computer-executable instructions explained in detail below. Accordingly, the term “computer” as generally used herein, refers to any of the above devices as well as any data processor.

The invention can also be practiced in distributed computing environments, where tasks or modules are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network. In a distributed computing environment, program modules or sub-routines may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices. Aspects of the invention described below may be stored or distributed on computer-readable media, including magnetic and optically readable and removable computer disks, as well as distributed electronically over the Internet or over other networks (including wireless networks). Data structures and transmissions of data particular to aspects of the invention are also encompassed within the scope of the invention.

Figure 1 schematically illustrates a system 100 for providing computer equipment to a customer or other end user in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. In one aspect of this embodiment, the system 100 identifies and tracks computer components leased by a computer manufacturer from a component vendor. The system 100 can also identify and track the computer equipment assembled by the manufacturer from the computer components and leased to the customer or end user. The customer can terminate the lease at an arbitrary, customer-selected point in time without penalty and return the computer equipment to the manufacturer. The manufacturer can then re-lease or sell the computer equipment to another customer. Each of these events and related information can be tracked by the system 100, as described in greater detail below.

In one embodiment, many aspects of the operations described above can be performed by a computer. Accordingly, the system 100 can include a computer 101 that has a CPU 102, a memory 104, input/output devices 106, and a storage device 108. The memory 104 can include software or other computer instructions for implementing a method in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. For example, the software can include a computer lease system 110 that has a component identity tracker 112 for identifying components of the computer equipment, a component lease tracker 114 for tracking lease information corresponding to the components, a component termination tracker 115 for tracking termination of the component lease, a computer identity tracker

116 for tracking the identity of the computer equipment assembled from the components, a computer lease tracker 118 for tracking lease information corresponding to the computer equipment, and a computer equipment termination tracker 120 for tracking termination of the computer lease.

5 The input/output devices 106 can include a display 130, a keyboard 132, a pointing device 134, and a computer-readable media drive 138. Accordingly, the computer 101 can read computer-readable media having the software for the component identity tracker 112, the component lease tracker 114, the component termination tracker 115, the computer identity tracker 116, the computer lease tracker 118, and/or the
10 computer termination tracker 120. The software can also be accessible from the memory 140, as described above. Alternatively, the software can be accessible over a network via a network connection 136.

 The storage device 108 can include file storage for items such as customer lease information and vendor lease information. Accordingly, the storage device 108 can
15 include a customer lease database 140 to store information related to the lease of the computer equipment to the customer, and a vendor lease database 142 to store information related to the lease of the components of the computer equipment from the vendor.

 Figure 2A is flow diagram illustrating the operation of several of the
20 elements described above with reference to Figure 1, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. In general, the relationship between the manufacturer and the vendor is shown in the left-hand column of Figure 2A, and the relationship between the manufacturer and the customer is shown in the right-hand column of Figure 2A. In one aspect of this embodiment, the component identity tracker 112 receives the identity 250
25 of a computer component and provides the identity information to the component lease tracker 114. The component identity information can also be provided to the computer equipment identity tracker 116 to correlate the identity of the component with the identity of the equipment in which the component is installed. The component lease tracker 114 tracks the status of the lease of the computer component. The component
30 termination tracker 115 can receive a manufacturer's termination request 254 and

terminate the lease between the manufacturer and the vendor, ending their relationship for that component.

The computer equipment identity tracker 116 receives the identity 252 of a piece of computer equipment and provides the identity to the computer equipment lease tracker 118 and, optionally, to the component lease tracker 114. The computer equipment lease tracker 118 tracks the progress and status of the lease of the computer equipment to the customer, and the computer equipment termination tracker 120 can receive a customer termination request 256 to terminate the lease between the manufacturer and the customer. The manufacturer can then re-lease the computer (step 258), sell the computer (step 260) or retain the computer (step 262).

As described in greater detail below, an advantage to the customer of the foregoing arrangement is that the lease between the customer and the manufacturer can be terminated at an arbitrary point in time, giving the customer greater flexibility in upgrading or otherwise changing computer equipment. An advantage to the manufacturer is that the components incorporated into the computer equipment can be leased from the vendor, reducing the initial capital outlay for these components. A further advantage is that the lease may be terminated at the manufacturer's request if the computer equipment is not disposed of to a customer. An advantage to the vendor is that the manufacturer may commit to a greater number of components under this arrangement than under conventional arrangements. A further advantage is that the vendor may continue to receive a revenue stream from components incorporated into equipment that is disposed to customers, even after the components have been fully depreciated.

Figures 2B and 2C are flow diagrams of representative implementations of a process 200 performed at least in part by the system 100 and in particular, by the computer 101 described above with reference to Figure 1. To illustrate the processes performed by the computer 101, many of the process operations are described in the context of individual routines implemented on the computer 101. Many of the processes can be performed by the tracker routines described above with reference to Figures 1 and 2A and as indicated in dashed lines in Figures 2B and 2C. Alternatively, these routines can perform more or fewer of the steps surrounded by dashed lines. One skilled in the

relevant art will appreciate that each of these processes will typically be implemented as several separate routines or subroutines, or may be combined in larger routines or programs.

The processes shown in Figure 2B correspond generally to the lease arrangement between the vendor (or other entity supplying computer components) and the manufacturer or assembler (or other entity assembling the computer components). The processes shown in Figure 2C correspond generally to the lease arrangement between the manufacturer or assembler and the customer or end-user of the assembled computer equipment. In one embodiment, many of the processes illustrated in Figure 2B can be performed on a computer under the vendor's control, and many of the processes illustrated in Figure 2C can be performed on a computer under the manufacturer's control. In other embodiments, a single computer can perform all the computer-based processes shown in Figures 2B and 2C, or the processes can be distributed in accordance with other arrangements.

Beginning with step 202 (Figure 2B), the computer component vendor and the computer equipment manufacturer can set up a lease arrangement for the computer components. The components can include input/output devices, storage devices, printed circuit boards, processors and/or other elements of computer equipment. The component identity tracker 112 can track the identity, number and location of the components. In one embodiment, the component identity tracker 112 can identify the computer components (step 204) and can identify a commitment by the manufacturer to lease a selected number of components from the vendor (step 206). An advantage to the vendor of this arrangement is that the manufacturer may commit to obtaining a larger number of components than the manufacturer would commit to under a conventional purchase arrangement because the cost of the components is spread out over the term of the lease. An advantage to the manufacturer is that the initial capital outlay for the components is less than that of a conventional purchase arrangement.

In step 208, the component lease tracker 114 can compute a periodic lease payment for the component. In one aspect of this embodiment, the periodic payment can be computed according to the following formula:

$$P=(1+I)*C/L$$

5 where

P = a periodic payment (such as a monthly payment)

10 I = an interest rate

C = the cost of the computer component

15 L = the life of the component, (i.e., the number of periods that must elapse before the remaining value of the component is zero)

In step 210, the tracker 114 tracks and/or stores in a database information relating to the transfer of the components from the vendor to the manufacturer, and in
20 step 212, the manufacturer makes a lease payment for the component. In step 214, the lease tracker 114 notifies the manufacturer that the next lease payment is due. In step 216, component lease tracker 114 (and/or the computer equipment lease tracker 118) determines whether or not the computer equipment in which the component resides is or will shortly be disposed of to a customer. For example, if the equipment is leased to the
25 customer (as described in greater detail below), then the manufacturer continues to make lease payments (step 212), even if the initial term of the lease (e.g., 36 months) has expired and/or even if the total of the lease payments exceeds the value of the component. Alternatively, the manufacturer can purchase the component from the vendor. In either embodiment, if the equipment is not disposed of to a customer, by
30 lease or sale, the manufacturer can cease making lease payments for the duration of a grace period (step 218), which can be indicated by the component termination tracker 115. In one aspect of this embodiment, the duration of the grace period can be from one to three months, and in other embodiments, the grace period can have other terms. At

the end of the grace period, the manufacturer can restart the component lease (indicated by the system 100 step 217) or purchase the component from the vendor (coordinated by the system 100 step 219), and continue to seek buyers or lessees for the computer equipment in which the component is installed.

5 Accordingly, one feature of this arrangement (for example, when the computer equipment is leased to one or more customers for a long period of time) is that the vendor can continue to receive lease payments beyond the initial term of the component lease and/or beyond the expected life of the component. An advantage of this arrangement is that the vendor may receive more revenue for the component than
10 under a conventional purchase arrangement. An advantage to the manufacturer is that the manufacturer pays a lower up front cost for the component and does not pay for the component (at least for the duration of the grace period) when the equipment in which the component is installed is not generating revenue for the manufacturer.

Turning now to the lease arrangement between the computer manufacturer
15 and the customer (Figure 2C), the computer manufacturer receives the computer components from the vendor (step 220) and assembles or otherwise incorporates the components into a piece of computer equipment (step 222). The assembled piece of computer equipment can include a personal computer, or alternatively, a notebook computer, a server or another computer device. In one embodiment, the computer
20 equipment identity tracker 116 identifies the assembled computer equipment in step 224. In one aspect of this embodiment, the computer equipment identity tracker 116 can be coupled to the component identity tracker 112 to track the relationship between components of the computer equipment and the computer equipment itself. In a further aspect of this embodiment, the computer equipment identity tracker 116 and the
25 component identity tracker 112 can be routines or subroutines of a single computer program and can operate on the same computer. Alternatively, the computer equipment identity tracker 116 and the component identity tracker 112 can operate on separate platforms.

In either of the embodiments described above, the computer lease tracker
30 118 can track information pertaining to the lease of the computer equipment to the

customer (step 226). For example, the computer equipment lease tracker 118 can track the identity of the customer to whom the computer equipment is leased, the type and serial number of the computer equipment leased, and the status of the customer's account, including the number of payments received to date. Each payment by the customer can be equal or alternatively, the payments early in the term of the lease can be greater than later payments to reflect the greater initial value of the equipment.

In one embodiment, the computer equipment lease can have a pre-set term (for example, 36 months) or, alternatively, the lease can be completely open-ended. In either embodiment, the customer can terminate the lease at an arbitrary point in time determined by the customer, without penalty to the customer. For example, in one embodiment, the lease can have no term and the customer can make monthly payments after completing each month of the lease. If the customer leases for a fraction of a month, the customer can make a fractional payment. Alternatively, the customer can pay in advance for each month, and, if the customer terminates the lease in the middle of the month, the customer forfeits the amount paid for the latter portion of the month. In either embodiment, the customer pays no separate penalty for terminating the lease early, aside from perhaps forfeiting a portion of a periodic payment.

In either of the foregoing embodiments, the termination tracker 120 can determine whether or not the lease for the computer equipment has been terminated by the customer in step 228. If the lease has not been terminated, the computer equipment lease tracker 118 continues to track lease information pertaining to the computer equipment. If the customer has terminated the lease, the computer termination tracker 120 can track the return of the computer to the manufacturer (step 230) and in step 232, the computer termination tracker 120 can indicate that the customer's termination of the lease results in no penalty to the customer.

In one embodiment, the manufacturer can determine whether to re-lease the returned piece of computer equipment to another customer (step 234). If the decision is made to re-lease the computer equipment, the manufacturer can optionally refurbish the components and/or the computer (step 242) and re-lease the computer to another

customer (step 244). The computer lease tracker 118 then tracks the lease arrangement with the new customer and the foregoing process is repeated.

If the decision is made not to re-lease the computer equipment, the manufacturer then determines whether the computer equipment is to be sold (step 235).

5 If the decision is not to sell the computer or if a buyer cannot be found, then the computer will not be disposed to a customer. Accordingly, the manufacturer can notify the vendor (step 237) and the grace period during which lease payments for the leased component in the computer equipment are suspended begins (step 218 – see Figure 2B). Alternatively, if the decision is made to sell the computer equipment, the manufacturer
10 can purchase the component in the equipment from the vendor (step 236). In one embodiment, the purchase price can equal the remaining value of the components, *i.e.*, the cost of the component less the sum of the payments made to date by the manufacturer for the component. Alternatively, the purchase price can be computed in accordance with other methodologies. In either embodiment, the component and/or the computer
15 equipment can optionally be refurbished (step 238) and the computer can then be sold to another customer (step 240).

One feature of an embodiment of the system and method described above with reference to Figures 1 and 2A-2C is that the customer can return the leased computer equipment at an arbitrary point in time without suffering a termination penalty.
20 Accordingly, an advantage to the customer is that the customer can more readily take advantage of rapid technology upgrades in the computer industry. In one aspect of this embodiment, the customer may be discouraged from returning the equipment after too short a period of time has passed because, for example, the customer may have to transfer data and application files to the new computer.

25 Another feature of an embodiment of the system and method described above with reference to Figures 1 and 2A-2C is that the manufacturer can lease computer components from the component vendor. An advantage of this arrangement to the manufacturer is that the manufacturer need not pay the full value of the computer components up front, but can instead extend the period for paying for the components by
30 leasing the components. Furthermore, the manufacturer can terminate the lease of the

computer component without penalty, for example, if the manufacturer is unable to re-lease or sell the equipment in which the component is installed. Accordingly, the manufacturer need not make payments for components that are not generating revenue for the manufacturer.

5 An advantage of the foregoing arrangement to the vendor is that the manufacturer may commit to a larger order than under some conventional arrangements because the initial cash outlay per component is lower. Furthermore, the manufacturer may lease the components for a period of time that exceeds the length of time necessary for the vendor to recoup the cost of the component (plus interest), providing additional
10 revenue for the vendor.

Figures 3A-3G are flow diagrams illustrating aspects of a method 300 for providing computer equipment in accordance with another embodiment of the invention. The method 300 can include some or all of the processes, subprocesses and steps described with reference to Figures 3A-3G. Beginning with Figure 3A, the method 300
15 can include processing a computer equipment lease request (step 302) by receiving a request for a computer lease (step 304). In step 306, the lease is initiated (as described in greater detail below with reference to Figure 3C) and in step 308 the method includes searching a database for an available computer. If an available computer is not found in
20 step 310, a request to manufacture the computer equipment is issued in step 312. The equipment is then manufactured as discussed in greater detail below with reference to Figure 3B. If the computer equipment is found in the database (step 310), a ship request is sent in step 314 to initiate shipping the computer equipment to the customer.

In Figure 3B, the process can include manufacturing computer equipment (step 315). For example, the method can include receiving a request for the assembly or
25 manufacture of the computer equipment (step 316), upon the basis of which components forming the computer equipment are assembled (step 318). In step 320, it is determined whether or not the computer equipment is leased. If the computer equipment is not leased, a database is updated in step 322 to indicate a new computer available for lease. If the equipment has been leased, then the database is updated in step 324 to indicate that
30 the requested computer is complete, and a shipping request is submitted in step 326.

Figure 3C illustrates a process 328 for initiating a computer equipment lease. In step 330, the identification of the computer equipment and the customer for the equipment are received. In step 332, the term of the lease is calculated and in step 334, information pertaining to the lease is stored in a database. In step 336, it is determined whether or not components of the computer equipment should be leased. If components of the computer equipment should be leased, a component lease for each leased component is initiated in step 338, as described in greater detail below with reference to Figure 3E.

Figure 3D is a flow diagram illustrating a process in accordance with the method for terminating the computer lease (340). The process can include receiving an indication from the customer to whom the computer equipment is leased that the lease is to be terminated (step 342). When the indication is received, the database can be updated to indicate that the lease is terminated (step 344) and, as described above with reference to Figures 1-2C, the lease can be terminated without having the customer incur a penalty.

Figure 3E is a flow diagram illustrating aspects of the process 338 for initiating a component lease. In step 346, the identification of the component and the vendor from whom the component will be leased is received. In step 348, the term of the lease for the component is calculated. In step 350, the above information and further information pertaining to the lease of the computer component from the vendor is stored in a database.

Figure 3F illustrates a process 352 which includes making component lease payments on components leased from an entity such as a component vendor. In step 354, the next piece of leased computer equipment is selected. In step 356, the next leased component in the leased computer equipment is selected. In step 358, the lease payment on the computer component is made and in step 360, the database is updated to indicate payment on the lease. In step 362, it is determined whether all the lease components have been selected. If not, the process returns to step 356 until all the components have been selected. Once all the leased components have been selected, it is determined (step 364) whether all the leased computers have been selected. If all the

leased computers have not been selected, the process returns to step 354 until all the leased computers have been selected.

Figure 3G illustrates another aspect of the process 300 which includes determining whether to sell or lease unleased computer equipment (366). In step 368, the next unleased piece of computer equipment is selected, and in step 370, the economics of whether to sell or lease the pieces of computer equipment are analyzed. In step 372, it is determined whether selling the piece of computer equipment is more profitable than leasing the computer equipment. If a sale is more profitable, then in step 374, the database is updated to indicate that the computer equipment is available for sale and in step 376, the information pertaining to the piece of computer equipment is moved to a sales database. In step 378, any leased components of the piece of computer equipment to be sold are purchased from the component vendor. In one aspect of this embodiment, any pending, unexpired grace period for components leased from the vendor can be allowed to expire before the components are purchased.

If, in step 372, it is determined that sale is not more profitable than leasing the computer equipment, then in step 380, it is determined whether any grace period for any leased components in the computer equipment has expired. If all the grace periods for leased components in the computer equipment have expired, then in step 382 it is determined whether or not to buy the leased components. If it is determined to buy the leased components, the components are purchased in step 384, the lease for the components is terminated in step 386, and the database is updated in step 388. If it is determined not to buy the components, then the lease for the components is renewed in step 390 and the database updated in step 388. In step 392, it is determined whether all unleased computers have undergone the economic analysis described above, and if not, the process returns to step 368 and is repeated until all unleased computer components have been selected.

From the foregoing it will be appreciated that although specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for purposes of illustration, various modifications may be made without deviating from the spirit and scope of the invention. For example, the foregoing methods and systems may be applied to

equipment and components other than computer equipment and components in other embodiments. Accordingly, the invention is not limited except as by the appended claims.

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